

L A Y

16. To reposit any thing.
The sparrow hath found an house, and the swallow a nest,
for herself, where she may lay her young. *Psal. lxxxiv. 3.*
17. To exclude eggs.
After the egg *lay'd*, there is no further growth or nourish-
ment from the female. *Bacon's Natural History.*
A hen mistakes a piece of chalk for an egg, and sits upon
it; she is insensible of an increase or diminution in the num-
ber of those she *lays*. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 120.*
18. To apply with violence.
Lay siege against it, and build a fort against it, and cast
a mount against it. *Ezek. iv. 2.*
Never more shall my torn mind be heal'd,
Nor taste the gentle comforts of repose!
A dreadful band of gloomy cares surround me,
And *lay* strong siege to my distracted soul. *Phillips.*
19. To apply nearly.
She *layeth* her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold
the distaff. *Prov. xxxi. 19.*
It is better to go to the house of mourning than to go to
the house of feasting; for that is the end of all men, and
the living will *lay* it to his heart. *Ecc. vii. 2.*
The peacock *laid* it extremely to heart, that, being Juno's
darling bird, he had not the nightingale's voice. *L'Estrange.*
He that really *lays* these two things to heart, the extreme
necessity that he is in, and the small possibility of help, will
never come coldly to a work of that concernment. *Duppa.*
20. To add; to conjoin.
Wo unto them that *lay* field to field. *Isa. v. 8.*
21. To put in any state.
Till us death *lay*
To ripe and mellow; we're but stubborn clay. *Donne.*
If the sinus lie distant, *lay* it open first, and cure that
apertion before you divide that in ano. *Wyseman's Surgery.*
The wars for some years have *laid* whole countries waste.
Addison's Spectator, N^o. 198.
22. To scheme; to contrive.
Every breast she did with spirit inflame,
Yet still fresh projects *lay'd* the grey-eyed dame. *Chapman.*
Homer is like his Jupiter, has his terrors, shaking Olympus;
Virgil, like the same power in his benevolence, coun-
selling with the gods, *laying* plans for empires. *Pope.*
Don Diego and we have *laid* it so, that before the rope is
well about thy neck, he will break in and cut thee down. *Arbuth.*
23. To charge as a payment.
A tax *laid* upon land seems hard to the landholder, be-
cause it is so much money going out of his pocket. *Locke.*
24. To impute; to charge.
Preoccupied with what
You rather must do, that what you should do,
Made you against the grain to voice him counsel. *Shakespeare.*
Lay the fault on us.
How shall this bloody deed be answered?
It will be *laid* to us, whose providence
Should have kept short, restrain'd, and out of haunt,
This mad young man. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
We need not *lay* new matter to his charge. *Shakef.*
Men groan from out of the city, yet God *layeth* not folly
to them. *Job xxiv. 12.*
Let us be glad of this, and all our fears
Lay on his providence. *Paradise Regain'd, b. i.*
The writers of those times *lay* the disgraces and ruins of
their country upon the numbers and fierceness of those savage
nations that invaded them. *Temple.*
They *lay* want of invention to his charge; a capital
crime. *Dryden's Aeneis.*
You represented it to the queen as wholly innocent of
those crimes which were *laid* unjustly to its charge. *Dryden.*
They *lay* the blame on the poor little ones. *Locke.*
There was eagerness on both sides; but this is far from
laying a blot upon Luther. *Atterbury.*
25. To impose; to enjoin.
The wearisome and most loathed life
That age, ach, penury, imprisonment,
Can *lay* on nature, is a paradise
To what we fear of death. *Shakef. Meas. for Meas.*
Thou shalt not be to him as an usurer, neither shalt thou
lay upon him usury. *Exod. xx. 25.*
The Lord shall *lay* the fear of you, and the dread of you,
upon all the land. *Dent. xi. 25.*
It seemed good to the Holy Ghost, and to us, to *lay* upon
you no greater burden. *Acts xv. 28.*
Whilst you *lay* on your friend the favour, acquit him of
the debt. *Wycherley.*
A prince who never disobey'd,
Nor when the most severe commands were *laid*,
Nor want, nor exile, with his duty weigh'd. *Dryden.*
You see what obligation the profession of Christianity *lays*
upon us to holiness of life. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
These words were not spoken to Adam; neither, indeed,
was there any grant in them made to Adam; but a punish-
ment *laid* upon Eve. *Locke.*

L A Y

- Neglect the rules each verbal critic *lay*;
For not to know some trifles is a praise. *Pope.*
26. To exhibit; to offer.
It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man
to die, before that he which is accused have the accusers
face to face, and have licence to answer for himself concern-
ing the crime *laid* against him. *Acts xxv. 16.*
Till he *lays* his indictment in some certain country, we do
not think ourselves bound to answer an indefinite charge.
Francis Atterbury.
27. To throw by violence.
He bringeth down them that dwell on high; the lofty city
he *layeth* it low, even to the ground. *Isa. xlvii. 5.*
Brave Ceneus *laid* Ortygius on the plain,
The victor Ceneus was by Turnus slain.
He took the quiver, and the trusty bow
Achates us'd to bear; the leaders first
He *laid* along, and then the vulgar pierc'd. *Dryden.*
28. To place in comparison.
Lay down by those pleasures the fearful and dangerous
thunders and lightnings, and then there will be found no
comparison. *Raleigh.*
29. To *LAY* apart. To reject; to put away.
Lay apart all filthiness. *James i. 21.*
30. To *LAY* aside. To put away; not to retain.
Let us *lay* aside every weight, and the sin which doth so
easily beset us. *Heb. xii. 1.*
Amaze us not with that majestic crown,
But *lay* aside the greatness of your crown. *Walker.*
Rokcommon first, then Mulgrave rose, like light;
The Stagyrite, and Horace, *laid* aside,
Inform'd by them, we need no foreign guide. *Gransville.*
Retention is the power to revive again in our minds those
ideas which, after imprinting, have disappeared, or have been
laid aside out of sight. *Locke.*
When by just vengeance guilty mortals perish,
The gods behold their punishment with pleasure,
And *lay* the uplifted thunder-bolt aside. *Addison's Cato.*
31. To *LAY* away. To put from one; not to keep.
Queen Esther *laid* away her glorious apparel, and put on
the garments of anguish. *Esther xiv. 2.*
32. To *LAY* before. To expose to view; to shew; to display.
I cannot better satisfy your piety, than by *laying* before
you a prospect of your labours. *Wake's Prepar. for Death.*
That treaty hath been *laid* before the house of commons.
Swift's Preface to Remarks on the Barrier Treaty.
Their office it is to *lay* the business of the nation before
him. *Addison's Freeholder, N^o. 46.*
33. To *LAY* by. To reserve for some future time.
Let every one *lay* by him in store, as God hath prospered
him. *1 Cor. xvi. 2.*
34. To *LAY* by. To put from one; to dismiss.
Let brave spirits that have fitted themselves for command,
either by sea or land, not be *laid* by as persons unnecessary
for the time. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
She went away, and *laid* by her veil. *Gen. xxxviii. 19.*
Did they not swear to live and die
With Essex, and straight *laid* him by. *Hudibras.*
For that look, which does your people awe,
When in your throne and robes you give 'em law,
Lay it by here, and give a gentler smile. *Walker.*
Darkness, which fairest nymphs dilarms,
Defends us ill from Mira's charms;
Mira can *lay* her beauty by,
Take no advantage of the eye,
Quit all that Lely's art can take,
And yet a thousand captives make. *Walker.*
Then he *lays* by the public care,
Thinks of providing for an heir;
Learns how to get, and how to spare. *Dentham.*
The Tuscan king,
Laid by the lance, and took him to the sling. *Dryden.*
Where Dædalus his borrow'd wings *laid* by,
To that obscure retreat I chuse to fly. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
My zeal for you must *lay* the father by,
And plead my country's cause against my son. *Dryden.*
Fortune, conscious of your destiny,
E'en then took care to *lay* you safely by;
And wrapp'd your fate among her precious things,
Kept freight to be unfolded with your king's. *Dryden.*
Dismiss your rage, and *lay* your weapons by,
Know I protect them, and they shall not die. *Dryden.*
When their displeasure is once declared, they ought not
presently to *lay* by the severity of their brows, but restore
their children to their former grace with some difficulty. *Locke.*
35. To *LAY* down. To deposit as a pledge, equivalent, or sa-
tisfaction.
I *lay* down my life for the sheep. *John x. 15.*
For her, my Lord,
I dare my life *lay* down, and will do't, Sir,
Please you t' accept it, that the queen is spotless
I th' eyes of heaven. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

L A Y

36. To *LAY* down. To quit; to resign.
The soldier being once brought in for the service, I will
not have him to *lay* down his arms any more. *Spens. Ireland.*
Ambitious conquerors, in their mad career,
Check'd by thy voice, *lay* down the sword and spear.
Blackmore's Creation, b. ii.
The story of the tragedy is purely fiction; for I take it up
where the history has *laid* it down. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
37. To *LAY* down. To commit to repose.
I will *lay* me down in peace and sleep. *Psal. xlviii.*
And they *lay* themselves down upon cloaths laid to pledge,
by every altar. *Amos ii. 8.*
We *lay* us down, to sleep away our cares; night shuts up
the senses.
Some god conduct me to the sacred shades,
Or lift me high to Hamus' hilly crown,
Or in the plains of Tempe *lay* me down. *Dryden's Virg.*
38. To *LAY* down. To advance as a proposition.
I have *laid* down, in some measure, the description of the
old known world. *Abbot's Description of the World.*
Kircher *lays* it down as a certain principle, that there
never was any people so rude, which did not acknowledge
and worship one supreme deity. *Stillingfleet on Rom. Idolatry.*
I must *lay* down this for your encouragement, that we are
no longer now under the heavy yoke of a perfect unfinishing
obedience. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*
Plato *lays* it down as a principle, that whatever is permit-
ted to befall a just man, whether poverty or sickness, shall,
either in life or death, conduce to his good. *Addison's Spect.*
From the maxims *laid* down many may conclude, that I
had a mind the world should think there had been occasion
given by some late abuses among men of that calling. *Swift.*
39. To *LAY* for. To attempt by ambush, or insidious prac-
tices.
He embarked himself at Marseilles, after a long and dan-
gerous journey, being not without the knowledge of Solymann
hardly *laid* for at sea by Cortug-ogli, a famous pirate. *Knolles.*
40. To *LAY* forth. To diffuse; to expatiate.
O bird! the delight of gods and of men! and so he *lays*
himself forth upon the gracefulness of the raven. *L'Estrange.*
41. To *LAY* forth. To place when dead in a decent posture.
Embalme me,
Then *lay* me forth; although unqueen'd, yet like
A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me. *Shakespeare.*
42. To *LAY* hold of. To seize; to catch.
Then shall his father and his mother *lay* hold on him, and
bring him out. *Dent. xxi. 19.*
Favourable seasons of aptitude and inclination, be heed-
fully *laid* hold of. *Locke.*
43. To *LAY* in. To store; to treasure.
Let the main part of the ground employed to gardens or
corn be to a common stock; and *laid* in, and stored up, and
then delivered out in proportion. *Bacon's Essays.*
An equal flock of wit and valour
He had *laid* in, by birth a taylor. *Hudibras, p. i.*
They saw the happiness of a private life, but they thought
they had not yet enough to make them happy, they would
have more, and *laid* in to make their solitude luxurious. *Dryd.*
Readers, who are in the flower of their youth, should la-
bour at those accomplishments which may set off their per-
sons when their bloom is gone, and to *lay* in timely provisions
for manhood and old age. *Addison's Guardian.*
44. To *lay* on. To apply with violence.
We make no excuses for the obitinate: blows are the pro-
per remedies; but blows *laid* on in a way different from the
ordinary. *Locke on Education.*
45. To *LAY* open. To shew; to expose.
Teach me, dear creature, how to think and speak,
Lay open to my earthy gross conceit,
Smother'd in errors, feeble, shallow, weak,
The folded meaning of your word's deceit. *Shakespeare.*
A fool *layeth* open his folly. *Prov. xlii. 16.*
46. To *LAY* over. To incrust; to cover; to decorate super-
ficially.
Wo unto him that faith to the wood, awake; to the dumb
stone, arise, it shall teach: behold, it is *laid* over with gold
and silver, and there is no breath at all in the midst of it.
Hab. ii. 19.
47. To *LAY* out. To expend.
Fathers are wont to *lay* up for their sons,
Thou for thy son art bent to *lay* out all. *Milton.*
Tycho Brahe *laid* out, besides his time and industry, much
greater sums of money on instruments than any man we ever
heard of. *Boyle.*
The blood and treasure that's *laid* out,
Is thrown away, and goes for nought. *Hudibras.*
If you can get a good tutor, you will never repent the
charge; but will always have the satisfaction to think it the
money, of all other, the best *laid* out. *Locke.*
I, in this venture, double gains pursue,
And *laid* out all my stock to purchase you. *Dryden.*

L A Y

- My father never at a time like this
Would *lay* out his great soul in words, and waste
Such precious moments. *Addison's Cato.*
A melancholy thing to see the disorders of a household that
is under the conduct of an angry stateswoman; who *lays* out
all her thoughts upon the publick, and is only attentive to
find out miscarriages in the ministry. *Addison's Freeholder.*
When a man spends his whole life among the stars and
planets, or *lays* out a twelve-month on the spots in the sun,
however noble his speculations may be, they are very apt
to fall into burlesque. *Addison on ancient Medals.*
Nature has *laid* out all her art in beautifying the face; she
has touched it with vermilion, planted in it a double row of
ivory, and made it the seat of smiles and blushes. *Addison.*
48. To *LAY* out. To display; to discover.
He was dangerous, and takes occasion to *lay* out bigotry,
and false confidence, in all its colours. *Atterbury.*
49. To *LAY* out. To dispose; to plan.
The garden is *laid* out into a grove for fruits, a vineyard,
and an allotment for olives and herbs. *Notes on the Odyssey.*
50. To *LAY* out. With the reciprocal pronoun, to exert; to
put forth.
No selfish man will be concerned to *lay* out himself for
the good of his country. *Smalridge.*
51. To *LAY* to. To charge upon.
When we began, in courteous manner, to *lay* his unkind-
ness unto him, he, seeing himself confronted by so many,
like a resolute orator, went not to denial, but to justify his
cruel falsehood. *Sidney.*
52. To *LAY* to. To apply with vigour.
We should now *lay* to our hands to root them up, and can-
not tell for what. *Oxford Reasons against the Covenant.*
Let children be hired to *lay* to their bones,
From fallow as needeth, to gather up stones. *Tusser.*
53. To *LAY* to. To harrafs; to attack.
The great master having a careful eye over every part of
the city, went himself unto the English station, which was
then hardly *laid* to by the Bassa Mustapha. *Knolles.*
Whilst he this, and that, and each man's blow
Doth eye, defend, and shift, being *laid* to fore;
Backwards he bears. *Daniel's Civil War.*
54. To *LAY* together. To collect; to bring into one view.
If we *lay* all these things together, and consider the parts,
rise, and degrees of his sin, we shall find that it was not
for nothing. *South's Sermons.*
Many people apprehend danger for want of taking the true
measure of things, and *laying* matters rightly together. *L'Estr.*
My readers will be very well pleased, to see so many use-
ful hints upon this subject *laid* together in so clear and con-
cise a manner. *Addison's Guardian, N^o. 96.*
One series of consequences will not serve the turn, but
many different and opposite deductions must be examined,
and *laid* together, before a man can come to make a right
judgment of the point in question. *Locke.*
55. To *LAY* under. To subject to.
A Roman soul is bent on higher views,
To civilize the rude unpolish'd world,
And *lay* it under the restraint of laws. *Addison's Cato.*
56. To *LAY* up. To confine.
In the East-Indies, the general remedy of all subject to
the gout, is rubbing with hands till the motion raise a vio-
lent heat about the joints: where it was chiefly used, no one
was ever troubled much, or *laid* up by that disease. *Temple.*
57. To *LAY* up. To store; to treasure.
St Paul did will them of the church of Corinth, every
man to *lay* up somewhat by him upon the Sunday, and to
reserve it in store, till himself did come thither, to send it
to the church of Jerusalem for relief of the poor there. *Hooker, b. iv. sect. 13.*
Those things which at the first are obscure and hard, when
memory hath *laid* them up for a time, judgment afterwards
growing explaineth them. *Hooker, b. v. sect. 22.*
That which remaineth over, *lay* up to be kept until the
morning. *Exod. xvi. 23.*
The king must preserve the revenues of his crown with-
out diminution, and *lay* up treasure in store against a time
of extremity. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
Fathers are wont to *lay* up for their sons,
Thou for thy son art bent to *lay* out all. *Milton.*
The whole was tilled, and the harvest *laid* up in several
granaries. *Temple.*
I will *lay* up your words for you till time shall serve. *Dryd.*
This faculty of *laying* up, and retaining ideas, several other
animals have to a great degree, as well as man. *Locke.*
What right, what true, what fit, we justly call,
Let this be all my care; for this is all:
To *lay* this harvest up, and hoard with haste
What every day will want, and most, the last. *Pope.*
58. To *LAY* upon. To importune; to request with earnestness
and incessantly. Obsolete.
All the people *laid* so earnestly upon him to take that war
in